(XXXII YEAR.) THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER III.

By the author of *COMMON SENSE.*

(Concluded from our laſt.)

HOWE appears to have two objects in view, either to go up the North-River, or come to Philadelphia.

By going up the North-River, he ſecures a retreat for his army through Canada, but the ſhips muſt return, if they return at all, the ſame way they went; and as our army would be in the rear, the ſafety of their paſſage down is a doubtful matter. By ſuch a motion he ſhuts himſelf from all ſupplies from Europe but through Canada, and expoſes his army and navy to the danger of periſhing. The idea of his cutting off the communication, between the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates, by means of the North River, is merely viſionary. He cannot do it by his ſhipping; becauſe no ſhip can lay long at anchor in any river within reach of the ſhore; a ſingle gun would drive a firſt rate from ſuch ſtation: This was fully proved laſt October, at Fort Waſhington and Lee, where one gun only, on each ſide the river, obliged two frigates to cut and be towed off in an hour's time. Neither can he cut it off by his army; becauſe the ſeveral poſts they muſt occupy would divide them almoſt to nothing, and expoſe them to be picked up by ours like pebbles on a river's bank; but, admitting he could, where is the injury? Becauſe while his whole force is cantoned out, as ſentries over the water, they will be very innocently employed, and the moment they march into the country, the communication opens.

The moſt probable object is Philadelphia, and the reaſons are many. Howe's buſineſs in America is to conquer it, and in proportion as he finds himſelf unable to the taſk, he will employ his ſtrength to diſtreſs women and weak minds, in order to accompliſh, through THEIR fears, what he cannot effect by his own force. His coming or attempting to come to Philadelphia is a circumſtance that proves his weakneſs: For no general, that felt himſelf able to take the field and attack his antagoniſt, would think of bringing his army into a city in the ſummer time; and this mere ſhifting the ſcene from place to place, without effecting any thing, has feebleneſs and cowardice on the face of it, and holds him up in a contemptible light to any one who can reaſon juſtly and firmly. By ſeveral informations from New-York, it appears that their army in general, both officers and men, have given up the expectation of conquering America; their eye, now, is fixed upon the ſpoil. They ſuppoſe Philadelphia to be rich with ſtores, and as they think to get more by robbing a town than by attacking an army, their movement towards this city is probable. We are not now contending againſt an army of ſoldiers, but againſt a band of thieves, who had rather plunder than fight, and have no other hope of conqueſt than by cruelty.

They expect to get a mighty booty, and ſtrike another general panic by making a ſudden movement and getting poſſeſſion of this city; but unleſs they can march OUT as well as IN, or get the entire command of the river, to remove off their plunder, they may probably be ſtopped with the ſtolen goods upon them. They have never yet ſucceeded wherever they have been oppoſed, but at Fort-Waſhington. At Charleſtown their defeat was effectual. At Ticonderoga they ran away. In every ſkirmiſh at Kingſbridge and the White-Plains they were obliged to retreat, and the inſtant our arms were turned upon them in the Jerſeys, they turned likewiſe, and thoſe that turned not were taken.

The neceſſity of always fitting our internal police to the circumſtances of the times we live in, is ſomething ſo ſtrikingly obvious that no ſufficient objection can be made againſt it. The ſafety of all ſocieties depend upon it; and where this point is not attended to, the conſequence will either be a general languor or a tumult. The encouragement and protection of the good ſubjects of any ſtate, and the ſuppreſſion and puniſhment of bad ones, are the principal objects for which all authority is inſtituted, and the line in which it ought to operate. We have in this city a ſtrange variety of men and characters, and the circumſtances of the times require they ſhould be publicly known; it is not the number of tories that hurt us, ſo much as the not finding out who they are; men muſt now take one ſide or the other, and abide by the conſequences: The quakers, truſting to their ſhort ſighted ſagacity, have, moſt unluckily for them, made their declaration in their laſt teſtimony, and we ought NOW to take them at their word. They have voluntarily read themſelves out of the Continental Meeting, and cannot hope to be reſtored to it again, but by payment and penitence. Men whoſe political principles are founded on avarice, are beyond the reach of reaſon, and the only cure for toryiſm of this caſt is to tax it. A ſubſtantial good, drawn from a real evil, is of the ſame benefit to ſociety as if drawn from a virtue; and where men have not public ſpirit to render themſelves ſerviceable, it ought to be the ſtudy of government to draw the beſt uſe poſſible from their vices. When the governing paſſion of any man, or ſet of men, is once known, the method of managing them is eaſy; for even' miſers, whom no public virtue can impreſs, would become generous, could a heavy tax be laid upon covetouſneſs.

The tories have endeavoured to inſure their property with the enemy, by forfeiting their reputation with us; from which may be juſtly inferred, that their governing paſſion is avarice. Make them as much afraid of loſing on one ſide as the other, and you ſtagger their toryiſm; make them aſraid to, and you reclaim them; for their principle is to worſhip any power they are moſt afraid of.

This method of conſidering men and things together, opens into a large field for ſpeculation, and affords me opportunity of offering ſome obſervations on the ſtate of our currency, ſo as to make the ſupport of it go hand in hand with the ſuppreſſion of diſaffection and the encouragement of public ſpirit.

The thing which firſt preſents itſelf, in inſpecting the ſtate of the currency, is, that we have too much of it, and that there is a neceſſity of reducing the quantity, in order to encreaſe the value. Men are daily growing poor by the very means they take to get rich, for in the ſame proportion that the prices of all goods on hand are raiſed, the value of all money laid by is reduced. A ſimple caſe will make this clear: Let a man have one hundred pounds caſh, and as many goods on hand as will to-day ſell for 200l. but, not content with the preſent market price, he raiſes them to 400l. and by ſo doing, obliges others in their own defence to raiſe cent per cent likewiſe; in this caſe it is evident that his hundred pounds laid by is reduced fifty pounds in value: Whereas, had the markets dropped cent per cent, his goods would have ſold but for ten, but his hundred pounds would have riſen in value to two hundred; becauſe it would then purchaſe as many goods again, or ſupport his family as long again as before. And, ſtrange as it may ſeem, he is one hundred and fifty pounds the poorer, for raiſing his goods, to what he would have been had he lowered them; becauſe the forty pounds his goods ſold for is, by the general riſe of the markets cent per cent, rendered of no more value than the ten pounds would be, had the markets fallen in the ſame proportion; and conſequently the whole difference of gain or loſs is on the different values of the hundred pounds laid by, viz. from fifty to two hundred: This rage for raiſing goods is, for ſeveral reaſons, much more the fault of the tories than the whigs; and yet the tories (to their ſhame and confuſion ought they to be told of it) are by far the moſt noiſy and diſcontented: The greateſt part of the whigs, by being now either in the army, or employed in ſome public ſervice, are BUYERS only, and not SELLERS, and as this evil has its origin in trade, it cannot be charged on thoſe who are out of it.

But the grievance is now become too general to be remedied by partial methods, and the only effectual cure is to reduce the quantity of money; with half the quantity we ſhould be richer than we are now, becauſe the value of it would be doubled, and conſequently our attachment to it encreaſed; for it is not the number of dollars a man has, but how far they will go, that makes him either rich or poor.

Theſe two points being admitted, viz. that the quantity of money is too great, and that the prices of goods can be only effectually reduced by reducing the quantity of money, the next point to be conſidered is, The method how to reduce it?

The circumſtances of the times, as before obſerved, require that the public characters of all men ſhould now be fully underſtood, and the only general method of aſcertaining it is by an oath or affirmation, renouncing all allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and to ſupport the independency of the United States as declared by congreſs. Let, at the ſame time, a tax of ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent per annum, to be collected quarterly, be levied on all property. Theſe alternatives, by being perfectly voluntary, will take in all ſorts of people: Here is the teſt; here is the tax. He who takes the former, conſcientiouſly proves his affection to the cauſe, and binds himſelf to pay his quota by the beſt ſervices in his power, and is thereby juſtly exempted from the latter; and thoſe who chuſe the latter, pay their quota in money, to be excuſed from taking the former; or rather 'tis the price paid to us for their ſuppoſed, though miſtaken, inſurance with the enemy.

But this is only a part of the advantage which would ariſe by knowing the different characters of men. The whigs ſtake every thing on the iſſue of their arms, while the tories, by their diſaffection, are ſapping and undermining their ſtrength, and, of conſequence, the property of the whigs is the more expoſed thereby; and whatever injury their eſtates may ſuſtain by the movements of the enemy, muſt either be borne by themſelves, who have done every thing which have yet been done, or by the tories, who have not only done nothing, but have, by their diſaffection, invited the enemy on.

In the preſent criſis we ought to know, ſquare by ſquare, and houſe by houſe, who are in real allegiance with the United Independent States, and who are not. Let but the line be made clear and diſtinct, and all men will then know what they are to truſt to. It would not only be good policy, but ſtrict juſtice, to raiſe fifty or an hundred thouſand pounds, or more, if it is neceſſary, out of the eſtates and property of the king of England's votaries, reſident in Philadelphia, to be diſtributed as a reward to thoſe inhabitants of the city and ſtate, who ſhall turn out and repulſe the enemy, ſhould they attempt their march this way; and likewiſe, to bind the property of all ſuch perſons to make good the damages which that of the whigs might ſuſtain. In the undiſtinguiſhable mode of conducting a war, we frequently make repriſals at ſea, on the veſſels of perſons in England who are friends to our cauſe, compared with the reſidentiary tories among us.

In every former publication of mine, from Common Senſe down to the laſt Criſis, I have generally gone on the charitable ſuppoſition, that the tories were rather miſtaken than a criminal people, and have applied argument after argument with all the candour and temper I was capable of, in order to let every part of the caſe clearly and fairly before them, and, if poſſible, to reclaim them from ruin to reaſon. I have done my duty by them, and have now done with that doctrine, taking it for granted, that thoſe who yet hold their diſaffection, are either a ſet of avaricious miſcreants, who would ſacrifice the continent to ſave themſelves, or a banditti of hungry traitors, who were hoping for a diviſion of the ſpoil. To which may be added, a ſet of crown or proprietary dependents, who rather than go without a portion of power, would be content to make it with the Devil. Of ſuch men there is no hope; and their obedience will only be according to the danger that is ſet before them, and the power that is exerciſed over them.

A time will ſhortly arrive, in which, by aſcertaining the characters of perſons now, we ſhall be guarded againſt their miſchiefs then; for in proportion as the enemy deſpair of conqueſt, they will be trying the arts of ſeduction, and the force of fear, by all the miſchiefs they can inflict. But in war we may be certain of theſe two things, viz. that cruelty in an enemy, and motions made with more than uſual parade, are always ſigns of weakneſs. He that can conquer, finds his mind too free and pleaſant to be brutiſh; and he that intends to conquer, never makes too much ſhew of his ſtrength.

We now know the enemy we have to do with. While drunk with the certainty of victory they diſdained to be civil: And in proportion as diſappointment makes them ſober, and their apprehenſions of an European war alarm them, they will become cringing and artful; honeſt they cannot be. But our anſwer to them, in either condition they may be in, is ſhort and full. "As free and independent ſtates we are willing to make peace with you to-morrow, but we can neither hear nor reply in any other character."

If Britain cannot conquer us, it proves, that ſhe is neither able to govern nor protect us, and our particular ſituation now is ſuch, that any connexion with her would be unwiſely exchanging a half defeated enemy for two powerful ones. Europe, by every appearance and information, is now on the eve, nay, on the morning twilight of a war, and any alliance with GEORGE THE THIRD brings France and Spain upon our backs; a ſeparation from him attach them to our ſide; therefore, the only road to peace, honour, and commerce, is INDEPENDENCE.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1777.

And in the Fourth Year of the UNION, which GOD preſerve.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, January 22.

The following letter from lieutenant-general Clinton to lord George Germaine was this morning received by capt. Drummond, who arrived in his majeſty's ſhip Mercury, from Rhode-Iſland.

My LORD, *Newport, Rhode-Iſland, Dec. 9, 1776.*

HAVING received general Howe's orders to embark, with two brigades of Britiſh, and two brigades of Heſſian troops, and in conjunction with commodore Sir Peter Parker's fleet, to make a deſcent upon this iſland, in the moſt effectual manner for the full poſſeſſion of it, and for the ſecurity of the town and harbour, we ſailed from New-York on the 7th of December, and arrived at Weaver's-Bay, on the weſt ſide of this iſland, on the evening of the 8th following. On the 8th, at day-break, the commodore having made ſuch a diſpoſition of the fleet as he thought proper, to cover the landing of the troops, they diſembarked at the above-mentioned bay without the leaſt oppoſition; when being informed that the rebels had quitted the works in and about the town of Newport, and were retiring towards Britiſh-Ferry, I detached major-general Prescott, with the grenadiers and light-infantry, to intercept them, ſuſtained him with a body of troops under the command of lieutenant-general earl Percy. Major-general Prescott took two pieces of cannon, a few priſoners, and obliged them to quit their fort on this ſide the ferry, and retire to the continent. I likewiſe ſent a battalion to take poſſeſſion of Newport, the capital of the iſland, in which were found ſome cannon and ſtores, which the rebels, in their ſudden retreat, had left behind them.

I ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, ſend troops to the iſlands of Conanicut and Prudence, and occupy ſuch other poſts as may be neceſſary for the ſecurity of the harbour.

Having had it in command from general Howe to give your lordſhip the earlieſt intelligence of the ſucceſs of his majeſty's troops, I have the honour to tranſmit this to your lordſhip by capt. Drummond, one of my aid-de-camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your lordſhip for any particulars which you may wiſh to be informed of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, January 22, 1777.

Lieutenant Logie, of his majeſty's ſhip the Mercury, arrived in town this morning from Rhode-Iſland, with the following letter from commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens.

Chatham, Rhode-Iſland Harbour, Dec. 11, 1776.

SIR,

THE commanders in chief in America having thought proper, while the ſeaſon would admit of it, to employ a conſiderable number of his majeſty's ſhips and troops for the purpoſe of making deſcents on the colony of Rhode-Iſland; and lord Howe having done me the honour to appoint me to the command by the (lord Shuldham having leave to return to England by the moſt early conveyance) I directed commodore

admiral) to proceed with his majesty's frigates the Brune, Mercury, and King's-Fisher, and also all the transports with the troops under the command of lieutenant-general Clinton (the Grand Duke of Russia excepted, which was judged to be too large) by the way of the sound, whilst I proceeded with the great ships, some frigates, and the last named transport, by Sandy-Hook to the southward of Long-Island. I sailed the 21st instant, and on the 5th joined commodore Hotham in the sound, in Black-Point bay, a place he had judiciously chosen for the protection of the transports against the violence of a strong n. w. wind, which blew the night before. The 6th, I turned down with the fleet, to be as near as possible the place of our destination. At four the next morning the wind sprung up at w. s. w. and by three o'clock in the afternoon the whole fleet came to an anchor off Weaver's-Cove, Rhode-Island. The following morning capt. Caulfield (who had the direction of the flat boats) landed all the troops without opposition; and I have the pleasure to inform their lordships that Rhode-Island, with the isles adjacent, are now in the possession of gen. Clinton.

Capt. Wallace, of the Experiment, led the fleet in by the west of Narragansett passage. An arrangement was made for covering the transports; but we only passed two works without guns, and intercepted a brig of 160 tons (which the Experiment took) laden with pipe and hogshead staves, and bees-wax. On the first appearance of the fleet, three rebel privateers, of thirty-four, thirty and twenty-eight guns, went up from Newport to Providence, where they are now, with several others; and I shall hope to put an effectual stop to any farther mischief from that nest of pirates. General Clinton sends one of his aid-de-camps in the Mercury, with his dispatches; and I have directed capt. Montagu to send his lieutenant express with mine. Inclosed is a list of the rebel privateers at Providence, commonly called the continental fleet.

I am, SIR,
Your most obedient humble servant,
P. PARKER.

A list of the rebel ships and privateers at Providence, commonly called the continental fleet.

Warren, ——— Hopkins and John Hopkins, commanders, 32 guns. Columbus, ——— Olney, 30 guns. Providence, Abraham Whipple, 28 guns. Blaze-Castle, ——Monro, 22 guns. Ship Jane, W. Chace (privateer) 20 six-pounders.

A brig, ———, 12 guns. Sloop Providence, Hoysted Hacker, 12 guns. P. PARKER.

Chatham, Rhode Island, Dec. 11, 1776.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 15

His majesty's ship the Experiment, arrived at Plymouth on the 9th instant, with a letter from commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Chatham, Rhode-Island Harbour, Jan. 7, 1777.

SIR,

In consequence of orders from the viscount Howe, I have sent the Asia and Experiment to England. Nothing material has happened since my letter of the 11th past by the Mercury. The continental fleet is in Providence river beyond our reach at present; and in addition to the last list I sent, there are, as I am informed, about fifteen small privateer sloops, from eight to twelve guns. The 18th December I re-took the Betsey transport; she came in here by mistake, and endeavoured to push by us, the wind being west, and blowing strong. She was taken the 5th December by the Alfred, having parted company the day before with his majesty's ship the Flora. And the 28th a small privateer of eight guns appearing off this port, the Cerberus slipt after her; the privateer escaped, but the Cerberus returned the 1st instant with two prizes, and one brig re-taken, as per list inclosed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
P. PARKER.

BASSETERRE *(in St. Christopher's) April* 9.

A store ship bound to New-York, has been taken and carried into Port Pierre, Guadaloupe; part of her lading has been retaken by the Seaford, in a vessel bound to Martinico. We suppose the admiral has sent to demand her, which, whether complied with or not, will bring our good friends the French to an explanation.

April 12. We have collected the following particulars from persons lately arrived from the Windward-Islands, and from English papers:

The pirates have cut two vessels out of Tobago, and there are 26 pirate vessels out of Martinico, cruising to windward, for the outward-bound ships, chiefly manned with Frenchmen; one of these pirates, who took a brig from Corke, after a short engagement, had not a single man on board who could speak any English but "strike to congress." So many of the Corke fleet have been carried into Martinico, that beef is now selling for forty shillings per barrel. The governor gives the pirates every encouragement—they fit out their vessels there, or rather the French are all turned pirates. In particular, they are now cutting a prize sloop down to make a pirate of her. The English sailors carried in in the prizes are encouraged to run a few dollars in debt, and then have the option of going on board a pirate, or going to gaol. We should not omit doing justice to the spirited behaviour of governor Morris, of St. Vincent's. He sent to the French governor to demand the English prisoners, offering to pay their debts. The demand was immediately complied with, and he recovered, at one time, to his country, twenty-six stout fellows, who immediately entered on board a privateer which he is fitting out himself. He offers commissions to every man who will give in proper security, observing that, when every cowardly foreigner is fighting under pirate colours, he will run the risk of granting letters of reprisal to his countrymen. The prizes, amongst which are several Guinea ships, brought into Martinico, are sold immediately and publicly, without condemnation. The best slaves are sold for ten joes a-piece.

The Seaford has taken three French pirates and a sloop loaded with ammunition, supposed to be one of those loaded from the French ships that have been freighted on account of Franklin, lately arrived at Martinico, and consigned to the agent Bingham, who commissions all the French pirates.

many planters in Martinico have sold their property, and vested it in pirate vessels with the permission of their governor. In short, St. Pierre is full of pirates and their prizes. Had ever British thunder a more proper object than the destruction of such a thievish place? Or could any governor deserve the exaltation of Haman more than he, who, in a vile association with thieves and robbers, prostitutes the honour of a great king, his master, and sullies the character of a gallant, loyal people? But indeed, why do not our governors send to demand all British property carried into French and other neutral ports? An answer of restitution or refusal would be well worth the trouble. An open enemy is much better than a secret enemy, and we trust Britain will yet take severe vengeance on every pitiful associate of the American rebels.

One piece of management in the French deserves recommendation. If the vessel they take be too good to be sunk or burnt, they immediately change her from a ship to a snow, or from a snow to a brig, and so stand it out that the owners are mistaken in their challenge; this, in Martinico, is done at an out bay called Lamontan. There the pirates first bring in their prizes and divide the spoil, which, if slaves, they are immediately dispersed over the country, and sold for what can be got for them. Two slave ships were carried in there about the beginning of March; one Enfanton purchased both cargoes from the pirates, and sold them afterwards all over the islands.

One Piegeit, who was of service to Dargout in the sedition of St. Domingo, and is now his chief favourite, a fellow of no visible property, is the ostensible owner of four pirate vessels, and is said to be concerned in many more for his excellency's benefit. Besides the flag and rendezvous for pirates in the heart of St. Pierre, there is another flag and rendezvous close to the garrison of Port Royal. There the pirates are publicly careened and supplied with every conveniency. Lord Macartney has sent several pressing demands to the French governors at Martinico and St. Lucia, to get the English property restored which has been carried in by the pirates, but the answer has been, "they knew nothing of the matter." Yet it is to be supposed his lordship will continue the demand, till he forces out of those pirate governors, something like an explanation. [*Oh! how the royalists flounce and fling.*]

On Friday the 11th inst. all the forts and batteries at St. Eustatius, cannonaded his majesty's pilot boat *Balaboo*, for contaminating herself by going near a vessel which the Dutch supposed to be a pirate or rebel. The Dutch ought to publish a reward for the best poem on the subject. The vessel which the *Balaboo* spoke, was from Demarara. The *Balaboo* had her colours flying and all sail set, and only passed within hail of the vessel; but conscious guilt made Mynheer suppose is was one of her beloved rebels. *(Tory news)*

BOSTON, *May* 15.

By capt. M'Cloud, who arrived here yesterday from Guadaloupe, we learn, that a letter was received there from a gentleman of credit at Martinico, dated April 16, advising that a fleet of transports with 6000 troops on board, under convoy of 10 sail of the line and 8 frigates, had arrived there from old France, but their destination was unknown.

We have advice from Dartmouth, that a vessel of war, belonging to one of the United States, has lately captured six vessels bound from Europe for the enemy at New-York, laden with provisions and dry goods; three of which are safely arrived in port. 'Tis said they were part of a provision fleet consisting of about 40 sail without convoy.

PROVIDENCE, *Rhode-Island, May* 10.

On Monday last gen. Percy, the hero of Lexington, (weary of the American war, *though covered with laurels)* sailed from Newport for England, in a ship mounting 14 guns only. The command has devolved on gen. Prescott.

Several persons from the eastward inform, that the continental brig Cabot, which was lately drove ashore by the Milford frigate, is arrived at Portsmouth. It appears that the enemy, after getting the brig off, put 20 hands on board, and ordered her for Halifax; but the greater part of the crew being impressed men, they confined the others, and steered a different course.

FISH-KILL, *May* 22.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, May 18, 1777.

Last week we had a smart engagement with the enemy, near Piscataway, we drove them in, and killed some, when immediately they were reinforced, and advanced a second time, but were again repulsed. I have been informed that, in the two actions, we killed, wounded and took prisoners, near two hundred; our loss was about twenty or twenty-five missing. Three deserters came over to us next day, and all say the above accounts is very near what they lost. I think head-quarters will be moved to a place within three miles of Bound-Brook; and then for a slap at the Philistines.

We are informed that 200 waggons have lately been sent from Long-Island to the enemy's head-quarters, at Brunswick, in order, it is supposed, to assist in removing their baggage, &c. from that place.

By a letter from Albany we learn, that the tories, who were in arms near that place, are almost crushed. A few days ago forty of them were brought in and committed to gaol, among whom were two officers. Another party are out in search of one capt. M'Alpine, who has been for several months on his parole: this faithless British officer has with him sixty men and six captains, who are of the lower class of people. That some of the leaders of the tory faction will soon receive their proper punishment. Nothing now from the westward and northward—all was quiet there.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Ash Swamp, dated May 20, 1777.

"Last Saturday week gen. Stephen ordered eight hundred men, from different regiments, to muster at col. Cook's quarters, about nine miles from Matuchin meeting-house. In the afternoon they marched over Dismal Swamp, and advanced to the place where the enemy kept their picket, and where the enemy, having observed our motions, had collected about three hundred, whom our advanced guard engaged for some way, turned suddenly upon the enemy, and repulsed them with a considerable slaughter. By this time we were reinforced with six companies of light infantry, and other troops, when the skirmish became general, was pretty warm for some time, and the enemy gave way; but being reinforced with a large body, and artillery from Brunswick, we were at last obliged to retreat to a hill, they not daring to pursue us. The next morning we sent a flag to Bonamtown, desiring a list of our men; in the afternoon we received it, according to which they had one subaltern, whose leg had been cut off, and twenty-three privates prisoners, most of whom were wounded, and also informed us of two of our men killed.

"By the best accounts from the inhabitants since come out of Brunswick, the enemy had near a hundred killed, and many wounded; this may seem very extraordinary, but when you consider that we had a number of good riflemen, and many excellent marksmen, well posted in the woods, and other suitable places, the enemy in the open field, and frequently in confusion, I think you will be reconciled to the probability of their loss so far exceeding ours. This action was conducted by gen. Maxwell, and the troops were Jersey-men, Pennsylvanians and Virginians."

Extract of a letter from Lewistown, dated May 23, 1777, *to the hon. navy board of this state, received this morning.*

"A fifty gun ship is come into our road; and this morning, at six o'clock, the two frigates, that lay below the Brown, made sail with the wind at N. N. E. and are making up the bay. The Roebuck and fifty gun ship are likewise making upwards, with several tenders, viz. one brig, two sloops, and a pilot boat. The wind being partly ahead, they will not get farther than the Brown this tide; and the two ships, that weighed from the Brown, will only get up to the Cross Ledge."

Extract of a letter from the Jersey, dated Chatham, May 19.

"Since my last, a considerable number of general Stephen's division, being hastily assembled from the different posts, attacked the 42d, 2d battalion of the 71st, the 33d, and six companies of light infantry, posted at Bonamtown, Piscataway, and in that neighbourhood. It was a bold enterprize, as the enemy might be easily reinforced from Brunswick, the Landing, or Amboy. We had learned the hour of their dining, and gave them time to take a drink, and made a sudden attack on them about half an hour after four. Among their killed was major M'Pherson, 3 subs, 3 sergeants, and as we are informed by a person from Piscataway, 60 privates. Major Frazer of the 71st, and capt. Stewart of the light infantry wounded. It is said 120 privates were wounded, 40 of them dangerously and carried to New-York. We lost 2 killed, 1 captain, 3 subs, and 11 privates wounded, 1 sub dangerously wounded, and taken with about 12 of his division.

"This great advantage gained over the best of the enemy, has compelled them to send from New-York, one battalion of Hessian grenadiers, the 10th and 55th British regiments to reinforce these posts."

Description of counterfeit thirty dollar bills.

They are done in imitation of those dated May 10, 1775; the words in the face of the bill are pretty well imitated, but not so uniform as in the true bills; in the first line the top of the y in the word Thirty appears deficient, and the words *Continental Currency* in the borders are cut finer than the genuine bills. The back of the bill is not so well imitated; the flowers more open, the rays of the sun in the right hand device much smaller, and the ship appears plainer than in the true ones. The paper of the counterfeits not so thick as the true bills, is smoother, and appears of a bluish dingy colour. On the least inspection they may be seen to be done from a copper-plate, the letters of which do not make any impression in the paper, like printing-types. We think, after this notice, the public cannot be deceived by them.

By order of the treasury board,
JOHN GIBSON, auditor-general.

By an officer of distinction, who was in the late action at Danbury, we learn, that our people took 40 prisoners, among them a captain, who was wounded; also a good deal of baggage, and between 40 and 50 English horses belonging to the officers of the enemy, which shews they made a precipitate retreat; that a number of horses they had taken from us were afterwards retaken; that governor Tryon was dangerously wounded in one of his legs by a musket ball; and that they have since found the body of a lieutenant, and the sculls of about 80 of the enemy who were killed.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 5.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

IT being represented, that many of the soldiers, who were enlisted in the Maryland battalion, have not joined the first regiment; and others, who were enlisted in the independent companies, have not joined the second regiment; but that many of them are secreted and entertained by their acquaintances; It is therefore ordered, that they immediately join some party of the first and second regiments respectively: And the justices of the peace and other civil officers, and all other persons, are requested to be vigilant in enforcing the act of assembly lately passed to prevent desertion.

By order,
R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In CONGRESS.

Resolved, Baltimore, *Feb.* 26, 1777.

THAT an interest of six per cent. per annum be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per centum per annum.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

Annapolis, *April* 16, 1777.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commissioner of the continental loan-office for this state, attends at the treasurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpose of borrowing money agreeable to the above resolve.

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the disagreeable neceſſity of informing his Cuſtomers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing buſineſs, obliges him to raiſe his price to fifteen ſhillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February laſt.—Thoſe who diſapprove of this meaſure, are requeſted to give him immediate notice thereof, to ſettle and pay off their reſpective accounts to the preſent time, at the old price, and have their names ſtruck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he ſhall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and ſent accordingly.

Perſons ſubſcribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen ſhillings the year, and to pay ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence at the time of entering.

On Monday the 21ſt of July will be expoſed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, oppoſite Alexandria,

THE valuable and well choſen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete ſet of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other ſchool-books, entertaining Miſcellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the Engliſh and French poets, the moſt approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, Hiſtory, Geography, Mathematics, Philoſophy natural and moral, Law, Phyſic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be diſpoſed of by wholeſale, before the day appointed, the public ſhall have timely notice.

At the ſaid time and place will be ſold a quantity of houſhold furniture, ſuch as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by

OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

To be SOLD,

A PHAETON, with HARNESS for a pair of HORSES. Enquire of the Printer.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, May 26, 1777.

To be SOLD to the beſt advantage, on the 3d Tueſday in July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of capt. JOHN BOND, deceaſed, on the premiſes,

ABOUT three hundred acres of level, valuable LAND, well timbered, with about one half of it cleared, and under a good fence; ſituated within a quarter of a mile of three creeks, famous for fiſh and oyſters, and within two miles of Wiccomico river, and about the ſame diſtance from Patowmack river; It is adapted for farmer or planter; near one hundred acres may be laid down this fall in grain: There is on the ſaid land a dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor, and ſundry other out-houſes.—Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may view the premiſes, by applying to capt. Gerard Bond, who lives adjoining to the ſaid land, and will ſhew the ſame. Any currency will be taken in payment.

4w THOMAS BOND, Executor.

Kent county, on Delaware, June 2, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD.

FIFTEEN hundred acres, lying in the aforeſaid county, within thirteen miles of a landing on Delaware-Bay, and within eight miles of Choptank bridge, Caroline county, Maryland, from which place produce is eaſily conveyed to any part of Cheſapeak-Bay. There are at leaſt 80 acres of bottom branch, partly diched, and capable of making excellent Timothy-graſs grounds of; there are 6 tenements made and is capable of two more; part of them are large clearings and new grounds. The upland is of a loamy ſoil, intermixed with pebble ſtones; it produces grain very kindly. The main road leading to the aforeſaid landing and bridge goes through the land. The whole is very level, and a fine out-range for all kinds of ſtock. The above will make three good ſettlements. Any perſon, or perſons, inclining to buy the whole, or greateſt part, may know the terms, by applying to Benſon Stainton, Eſq; Choptank-Bridge, Mr. Edward Dyear, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, adjoining. Any currency will be received, provided it is a legal tender in the ſtate of Maryland.

w4 BENEDICT BRICE.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL laſt night, the following priſoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on ſuſpicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long viſaged, black ſhort hair: Had on, when he made his eſcape, a felt hat, red ſilk handkerchief ſpotted with white, an old blue coat with ſhort ſkirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked $\frac{M}{M}$ country made ſhoes, with a remarkable ſmall pair of braſs buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under ſentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and ſixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead ſomething like a wen: Had on, when he made his eſcape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of ſecurity for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has ſhort light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abuſive.—Any perſon who apprehends any of the above perſons, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Alſo committed to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man, named JEM, formerly the property of the above Joſeph Williams, and ſays he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His maſter is hereby requeſted to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 27, 1777.

IF THOMAS PINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred veſſels of war, at Philadelphia) be now living, and will apply to his brother-in law, Samuel Watſon, living near Annapolis, he will hear of ſomething to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the ſame, under qualification.

6w SAMUEL WATSON.

Juſt arrived in the ſloop POLLY, and to be ſold at public ſale, on Monday the 9th inſtant, for ready money only,

A CARGO, conſiſting of Claret, Rum, and Taffeers, in 40 or 50 gallon caſks, ſweet Wines, and other liquors, in caſes, Glaſs Tumblers, Black Pepper, white Linen Shirts, Check Linen, Linen Handkerchiefs, Calico, Mens Hats and Shoes, Almonds, Raiſins, Caſtile Soap.

JOS. and JAMES WILLIAMS.

Kingſton (Jerſey) May 20, 1777.

ALL recruiting officers of the firſt Maryland regiment are ordered not to inliſt any convict or indented SERVANT, who is a foreigner (unleſs they are married to a native of this country) as none ſuch will be received after the publication hereof.

3w J. H. STONE, C. I. of the 1ſt Maryland regiment.

June 4, 1777.

WHEREAS many of the ſoldiers belonging to the late ſeven independent companies of Maryland, who are incorporated, and now belonging to the 2d Maryland regiment, under my command, have ſecreted themſelves, and many of them have refuſed to join their regiment: Notice is hereby given to them, that if they come in by the 15th inſtant, they ſhall be pardoned, if not, a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid to any perſon, or perſons, who will apprehend and bring to Annapolis any of them after that day.

THOMAS PRICE, Col.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1777.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two ſervant men, viz.

JOHN SPENCER, a convict, for the term of ſeven years, four and a half of which he now has to ſerve: He was born in Scotland, and ſpeaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a houſe carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with ſandy or reddiſh coloured hair and beard: Had on a ſtraw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with ſide-pockets, and buttons covered with the ſame cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn ſhoes and ſtockings.

JOHN TUCKER, an indented ſervant for four years, near two of which he has to ſerve: He was born in England, is 30 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accuſtomed to take care of a griſt mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old ſhirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn ſhoes and ſtockings. Spencer has ſome caſh with him; and as they are both ſly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dreſs, and probably forge paſſes.——Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed ſervants, and ſecure them in any gaol in the United States of America, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reaſonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by

6w H. RIDGELY.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Maryland, Patuxent-river, Green's-Mills, May 29, 1777.

RAN away on the 26th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named SAMUEL LIAVES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, light brown hair cut ſhort, has very little if any beard, has loſt one of his fore-teeth, and is very crooked in one of his knees, and ſpeaks in the weſt country dialect: Had on and took with him, two jackets, one of them a blue fearnought, the other a white linſey, fore-parts, the hind-parts of a reddiſh colour, two country linen ſhirts, two pair of trouſers, country made, one pair of nailed ſhoes, about half worn, tied with ſtrings, and a Monmouth cap: He alſo took a ſmall iron-gray mare and ſaddle; the mare is branded on the near buttock with R G, and the tree of the ſaddle is broke acroſs the ſeat.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and mare and ſecures them, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, if ten miles from home, ſhall have four dollars, if twenty miles, eight dollars, and if a greater diſtance, the above reward, or half for either of them; and if brought home, reaſonable charges will be allowed and paid, by

w3 WILLIAM GREEN.

TAKEN up as ſtrays, at the plantation of Arnold Waters, in Prince-George's county, two MARES: One a bay, about thirteen hands one inch high, about nine years old, no brand, the inſide of her near hind foot almoſt white, and has very large hoofs, appears to have been ſhod ſome conſiderable time, and has a ſmall ſlip of white in her forehead, a ſwitch tail, and long mane: The other a black one, about thirteen hands high, no perceptible brand, ſhe has a narrow blaze down her face, and ſhod, long hoofs, has been cut above the hind hoofs, and is about eight years old. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Edmund Jennings, near Snowdens iron-works, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay gelding, appears to be of the Engliſh blood, about fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, ſhod all fours, his off hind foot is white, he appears to be about five or ſix years old. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following priſoners, who made their eſcape laſt night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Joſiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they croſſed the river Patowmack, as ſeveral horſes are miſſing from Alexandria. The four firſt were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid priſoners, ſhall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

tf ABRAHAM BURFORD.

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Battle of Bunker's-Hill, written by a Gentleman of Maryland, with a curious Frontiſpiece, exhibiting the death of brigadier-general Warren, the deſigning and engraving of which, coſt above ſixty dollars.
The death of General Montgomery, at the Siege of Quebec, a Tragedy, with a curious frontiſpiece, which coſt above ſixty dollars. To which are added, Elegiac Pieces, commemorative of diſtinguiſhed characters.
A collection of new plays, 2 vols.

Annapolis, April 2, 1777.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, will, I expect as ſoon as convenient, make payment to

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr.

May 21, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition preſented to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this ſtate, by a number of the taxable inhabitants in Queen-Caroline pariſh, praying a diviſion of the ſaid pariſh.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a perſon may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this ſtate, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of ſound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the beſt price paid for ſhoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to poſtpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the ſmall-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the ſchool. The drawing will begin as ſoon as attendance can be given with ſafety to ſuch as have not had that diſorder, of which the public ſhall have notice in this Gazette. There are ſome tickets yet in the hands of the managers for ſale.

May 13, 1777.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber, about the fourth day of April laſt, a black HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſwitch tail, paces, trots, and gallops, ſhod all round, about fourteen hands high, and nine years old; brand, if any, not perceptible. Whoever brings and delivers the ſaid horſe to me, at the city of Annapolis, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings, paid by

w4 JAMES TAYLOR.

IN THE
AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY
TO BE SOLD BY
WALLACE AND DAVIDSON
IN
ANNAPOLIS.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1777.

LOST, the 29th of last month, at the Forest Ball-house, or on the road from thence to Mr. Humphry Belt's, a large black leather pocket-book, with several bills of paper money, to the amount of about forty pounds currency, with letters and other papers of no use but to the owner. Any person having it in possession, by delivering it to Mr. Humphry Belt, or the subscriber, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, and no questions asked.

w2 JOHN SPRIGG BELT.

Mount-Airy, April 29, 1777.

RAN away, the 29th of April, from the subscriber, living at Mount Airy, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, HUGH MORRIS, a convict, a tailor by trade, has better than four years to serve; he is about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair which he ties behind; he has formerly been a soldier, and is much given to drink; he carried away with him a brown kersey frock coat, about half worn, an old brown striped cotton waistcoat, the hind part plaid, light brown fill'd country cloth breeches, yarn stockings, and country made shoes, he has several other cloaths with him; he likewise took with him his bedding, consisting of an osnabrig bed, a large rug, and a match coat blanket: It is supposed that he has got a forged pass with him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, with his cloaths and bedding, if taken above twenty miles from home, shall have five pounds, besides what the law allows, with travelling charges; if a shorter distance, three pounds, with the same allowance, paid by

BENEDICT CALVERT.

THE high bred horse CARELESS will cover this season at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five shillings the groom, if the mare is pastured; six dollars and five shillings the groom, if not pastured; or twenty shillings the single leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, full fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Mille, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

N. B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williamson, who will take proper care of them, but not be answerable for any that may get away. tf

SWEEPER

WILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grass for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for. tf

Annapolis, April 26, 1777.

PURSUANT to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftner if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland: And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any: And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

I Beg leave to inform my acquaintance and others, that I have opened SCHOOL at the same place I taught about a year ago, at Mrs. Lansdale's plantation, in Prince-George's county, where I teach Greek, Latin, and the English language.—Any gentlemen or ladies, who shall think proper to entrust me with the tuition of their children, may depend I will exert all my abilities to make them masters of these so useful and necessary tongues, and shall at all times be very assiduous in teaching them to speak English correctly; the better to accomplish which, I propose having public examinations and rehearsals, twice or thrice a year, before gentlemen whom I shall select to visit my school regularly for that and also the purpose of laying down proper rules and orders by which my little academy shall be governed. My school is in a neighbourhood of great plenty, therefore board may be easily had. As to my moral character, I must refer strangers to those who know me: and as to my abilities as a teacher, I have to shew the very best credentials.

w4 THOMAS LLOYD.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have promised to favour me with their children are requested to send them as soon as possible.

Annapolis, April 28, 1777.

DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of artillery, WILLIAM POLAND, a matross in said company: He is a remarkable person, being about five feet high, 20 years of age, brown complexion, dark hair, has very large legs, and is round shouldered; he is an Englishman born, and served his time near George-Town. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

Likewise deserted, the beginning of November last, the two following persons. JOHN TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he formerly lived on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county.

MOSES LITTLE, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; formerly lived on the sugar lands in Montgomery county. Whoever takes up the above deserters, shall receive twenty dollars reward for each of them, if brought to Annapolis.

tf WILLIAM BROWN.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

May 6, 1777.

DESERTED, from the 1st division of the 2d Maryland regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their march to Philadelphia, on or about the 24th of last month, a certain Daniel O'Boyle, alias Biles, born in Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a smart, active, well made fellow; had on a blue coat faced with scarlet, blue waistcoat and breeches; he was inlisted in Cæcil county. The above reward, and one shilling per mile, will be paid, if delivered to lieutenant Hardman, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis.

w4 RICHARD GRACE, lieut.

TO COVER,
MARIUS,

STANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasturage and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mares chance to stray away.

May 1, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouses. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 12, 1777.

RAN away in July last, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty five years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harbouring near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has several acquaintances at both places. Whoever secures the above fellow in any gaol in this state, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore Furnace, near Baltimore Town, shall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from

w6 WALTER SMITH PARKER.

OTHELLO,

Full fifteen hands and a half high, stout and well formed, rising 6 years old,

STANDS on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, Maryland, and will cover at five pounds the season. This horse was got by Fearnought, his dam by old Traveller, his grand-dam by Badger, his great-grand-dam by Fox, and his great-great-grand-dam by the old Godolphin Arabian. He stood the last season at Belmont in Virginia, the property of Benjamin Dulany, Esq; I have very good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. He begins covering the 1st of April and continues to the 1st of August.

w6 EDWARD EDELEN, jun.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 28, 1777.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, some time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in this city the 16th instant: He is a thick, well-made fellow, about four feet five inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a hunting-shirt under it, a pair of trousers, old stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up said Hobbs, and delivers him to the ship, shall be intitled to the above reward; and should the ship not be in the state, to be put on board some of the gallies.

GEO. COOK.

Annapolis, May 22, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled, wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle. tf

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TAKEN up some days past, opposite the seven Mounts, above the mouth of Magothy, a carved-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with some of her plank started: The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertisement, with some allowance to the negroes who took care of her.

JOHN TRIDGEL.

Calvert county, Patuxent River, May 22, 1777.

THE subscriber has taken up a small flat-bottom BOAT, near Lyon's-Creek, that wanted much repair. The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying charges.

w2 SAMUEL NORTHEY.

Annapolis, May 26, 1777.

DESERTED, from Capt. Anderson's company of Col. Thomas Price's regiment, the following men: NATHAN MADDEN, a spare made man; had on when he deserted, a brown coat faced with red, a brown cloth waistcoat, a pair of country linen trousers, a new castor hat, good shoes and stockings, dark brown hair very short, about five feet eight or nine inches high; he is country born, and about twenty-two years of age.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on a white linen coat and waistcoat, white linen breeches, a country made shirt, thread stockings, and good shoes, a castor hat about half worn, light coloured short hair, about nineteen years of age, a country born man.—Whoever apprehends the said deserters, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

TAKEN up as a stray, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Frederick county, Tom's-Creek hundred, an iron-gray mare about three years old, with a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

w1 DANIEL M'CORMACK.

May 21, 1777.

TAKEN from two deserters (as it is supposed) from some of the Virginia regiments, as they crossed the river Patowmack, a likely black MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, five years old this spring, branded IG on her near shoulder and thigh, white face and hind feet, mane and fetlocks lately trimmed, several saddle spots, and prodigious sore back. Whosoever owns the same may have her, by applying to the subscriber, living near Piscataway, on proving their property, and paying charges to

w3 JOSEPH MITCHELL, jun.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 27, 1777.

DESERTED, the 11th of January last, from Captain John Fulford's company of artillery, JAMES HARDESTY, a matross in said company: He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, short brown hair, gray eyes, has several small scars on his hands, and full faced: He obtained a furlough the 11th of January last, he being then sick, to go to his mother's, who lives in Calvert county, about three miles from Mr. Hillary Wilson's, has since recovered his health, and not returned.

Whoever takes up said deserter, brings him to Annapolis, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. JOHN FULFORD.

May 25, 1777.

To be SOLD at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 24th day of June next, at Mr. Thomas Richardson's tavern,

PART of a tract of LAND, called Waters's Purchase, containing 180 acres: Likewise part of a tract, called Maiden's-Fancy, containing 24 acres, situate near Patuxent river, within six miles of Snowdens iron-works, in the lower end of Montgomery county, Maryland, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Waters, of Prince-George's county, deceased. The soil is exceeding good, well timbered and watered; the title indisputable, and may be viewed, and terms known, any time before the sale, by applying to Samuel Waters, living near the land. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

w3 SAMUEL WATERS, } Executors.
And ARNOLD WATERS, }

THERE are at the plantation of Charles Jones, on Clean-Drinking, Montgomery county, a stray COW and CALF, and two SHEEP, both ewes: The marks of one sheep are a crop, an under-piece and an over-piece in the right ear, and a crop in the left; the other has a crop and hole in the right ear, and an over-piece taken out of the left: The cow has a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left, red, and pied backed. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property and paying charges. w3

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